

The Times-Dispatch  
DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY

Business Office	One Six Three One
Postage Paid	Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.
Daily with Sunday	\$5.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 .35
Daily without Sunday	4.00 2.00 1.00 .35
Sunday edition only	2.00 1.00 .50 .25
Weekly (Wednesday)	1.00 .50 .25 .15

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond and suburbs, Manchester and Petersburg.

Daily with Sunday..... 14 cents  
Daily without Sunday..... 10 cents  
Sunday only..... 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1910.

THE CLUB IN LEGISLATION.

The Legislature has passed the railroad merger bill, which will enable transportation companies in which the State owns stock, bonds or other dividend obligations to merge with other transportation companies under certain conditions acceptable to the State. The bill is horse high and pig tight. It opens the way for what the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad wants to do, and provides ample protection for the State, which practically gives up nothing, but on the contrary gets a good deal both in the way of revenue and in better and more satisfactory control of the property. The bill does not say that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road must merge, but that it may merge under conditions which in its own interest and in the interest of the public it serves ought to be satisfactory to it, and satisfactory as a purely business proposition. We believe that the road will accept the terms of the act and enable it to run its business as a railroad and to secure its final and absolute divorce from any sort of political activity. That is what we should do if we were the road; but we do not like the dragging methods which have been adopted to compel the merger.

The Sunday freight bill and the flag bill leave a bad taste in the mouth. The first of these measures is aimed directly at the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac concern. It permits all the other roads in the State to haul interstate freight on Sunday except this road. That is bad for the State, which has a property interest in the road and ought to be particularly interested in its earning capacity, as every dollar the road earns the State gets its share in the dividends that are paid on its stock or on the market value of its stock. It would probably be found that the bill would not stand the test of the courts. There is the Atlantic Coast Line, for example, which has no other way of reaching the Northern markets except over the rails of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road. We do not suppose for a moment that the courts would sustain such discriminating legislation, not against the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road, but actually against the Atlantic Coast Line and the interests served by it in other States, and particularly when the bona fides of the legislation could not be sustained, as one of the provisions of the Sunday freight bill is that its operation shall be suspended for six months and suspended indefinitely if the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road shall accept the terms of the merger bill.

The flag bill is of a feather with the Sunday freight bill. Both of them are clubs to drive the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road to do a thing which the merger bill says it may do, not must do. We do not believe in legislation by the Big Stick method, and we do not believe that the people will think that this is quite the fair way of dealing with a great public question. We believe that the merger bill is a good thing for both the State and the road, but it ought to stand on its merits. Coercion is not a healthful sign in any cause. All that the Legislature ought to do, in our opinion, is to give the road a chance to merge, if it want to; but it should not be driven to a course which might prove disastrous to both the road and the State. The merger bill proposes that the State shall take fair with the road to the advantage of the road and State, and there the State should stop for the sake of appearances at least, and lest the club method of doing business with its citizens shall result in other radical efforts at legislation. "It is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

**AIDING THE EX-PRISONERS.**  
The Ex-Prisoners' Aid Society had a meeting for the first time last night. As the members met at the T. P. A. Building and heard the report of how seventy-one prisoners had been aided by the Society during the year, they could vote their approval of the year's work with the assurance that their labor had not been in vain.

There is no charity in Richmond that strikes deeper at fundamental reform than this society. There is no philanthropy in the city that does more to help those who need most. The man who leaves prison is a marked man. The stripes are off his back, but they remain in his heart. The crime has been wiped out, but the shame remains. The price has been paid in years of imprisonment, but another price must be paid the carping Pharisees of the world.

Every one knows what the result is. If the convict try to get work his record bars him from most reputable shops. If he secure a place through the influence of charitable men, he is often driven away by the

insults of his co-laborers. He may struggle on for months, but only too often he gives up the fight and returns to his former ways.

The first few weeks of his liberty are the most trying on every convict. He must then make good his resolutions or plant his feet squarely in the way that leads to a second term. During these weeks his victory over the past, or his defeat for the future will be assured. Then, however, he must have friends—friends who will encourage him, counsel him, and give him actual monetary assistance. If he find such friends he may return to the ranks of good citizens. If he do not he is doomed.

The Prisoners' Aid Society aims to fill just this needed place, and it is filling it. To every man who means to reform, it lends its support. To every broken-hearted man, who wants a new start in life, the Society gives balm. As such, it deserves the support of every man in Richmond who has a drop of the milk of human kindness in his heart or a generous thought for his fellow-mortals in his mind.

**THE LAST PULL IN THE ASSEMBLY.**  
The Assembly still has a long row to hoe. The budding plants of legislative genius are thickly scattered through the reports of the committees, and many a fine flower of statesman-like wisdom is blushing unseen on the last page of the calendar. Incidentally, in the midst of this fine assortment of pending measures, there are a few bad bills which may be passed for lack of time to fight them.

Many important questions are still in doubt. The Tax Commission has not yet been acted on, the Byrd liquor bill, the banking bureau, the health regulations, and a host of proposed laws almost as important are yet in abeyance. Worse still, the appropriation bill has just been completed and the primary plan is not enacted. It would take two weeks more to thresh out all these measures, but they must now be crowded into five days.

Manifestly the Assembly will have to work rapidly and work hard. There will be no time for useless debate, and no space for the ventilation of empty oratory. The Assembly must attend to business and nothing else. The House doubtless realized this when it decided yesterday to begin night sessions. The Senate cannot hesitate to adopt the same course at once. In this way, the volume of work to be done by either house can be well-nigh doubled, and many waiting measures can be given a brief hearing.

In the Senate, measures are being taken up out of their order and are being passed without the constitutional reading. This is perhaps well, as long as the measures which are thus brought forward by the floor managers are those which really need attention. If the important bills are considered in this way, the loss to the standing calendar will not be great, but if pet bills are given the right of way the session must end unsatisfactorily.

We believe the Assembly is competent to do this extra work. We believe it will shut off needless debate, will work aggressively and hard, will waste no time, and will vigilantly watch and cut without mercy. The people, we trust, will not have to complain that great measures have been forgotten while Senators were their hair and delegates wasted hours in arguing points of personal privilege.

THE GENTLEMAN IN THE BLACK SKIN.

Nathan Moore rests from his labors, and in him the humble has been exalted. When the Master was asked by his disciples more than nineteen hundred years ago "who is greatest in the kingdom of heaven?" He called a little child unto him, and setting him down in the midst of them He said: "Whoever shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven."

Nathan Moore was a negro. He was the property at one time of Nicholas Mills Corbin, and he spent the first thirty years of his life in bondage, a pleasant enough condition in the sense that he was cared for as generously as could be by his owner; but he could not call himself his own. That was nearly forty-five years ago, and of this long and eventful period Nathan Moore spent thirty years in the service of the Westmoreland Club as principal doorkeeper of that organization, the most famous in the South, and the most representative of what is best in the life of the South. Nathan died on Saturday, and yesterday he was buried with all the honors he had won by faithful work in his lowly but honorable sphere, and among the sincerest mourners at his bier were: W. Gordon McCabe, T. M. Rutherford, O. S. Allen, H. L. Cabell, A. H. Christian, Jr., J. B. Mosby, Alexander Cameron, Blair Bolling, J. R. Gilderleeve, George M. Reed, W. M. Scott, H. W. Ellerson, William Gray, gentlemen of the Westmoreland, testifying by their presence and their heartfelt sympathy to the affection in which this man and brother was held by them and their associates. There was never a finer funeral in all the history of this town; for in the full hearts of his mourners there was that little touch of nature that makes the whole world kin.

Nathan Moore was doorkeeper at the Westmoreland, as we have said, for thirty years. Into that hospitable place he admitted the members and their friends for a generation. He knew them all and they knew him, the same dignified but gentle servant and always self-respecting man through all the years of his life almost to the hour of his happy death. It can very well be believed that hereafter whenever they go to the club they will look for Nathan Moore and sigh for the sound of the voice that is still.

"An' Marse George he ain't answer; he 'as look at her study for a minute, and den he forehead got smooth, an' he tun he eyes to me, an' say, 'Edinburg, I'm cross.'"

**TWO STORIES WITH A MORAL.**  
There are a good many white men in Virginia who believe in Christ and who are yet opposed to prohibition, though Brother McAlister may not know it. Here is a very interesting story:

"And there were set there six water-pots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three skins apiece."

"Jesus saith unto them, Fill the water-pots with water. And they filled them up to the brim."

"And he saith unto them, Draw out now, and bear unto the governor of the feast. And they bare it."

"When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water that was made wine, and knew not whence it was: (but the servants which drew the water knew); the governor of the feast called the bridegroom."

"And saith unto him, Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine; and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse; but thou hast kept the good wine until now."

"This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth His glory; and His disciples believed on Him."

In one of his epistles, Simon Peter, one of the Apostles, admonished the Christians as to their duty touching certain matters of faith and practice, telling them, among other things, that they should add to knowledge temperance; to temperance patience; to patience godliness; to godliness brotherly kindness and to brotherly kindness charity.

There is still another very interesting story about two men who went up into the temple to pray, one of whom thanked God that he was not as other men, and the other, smiling upon his breast, cried out, God be merciful to me, a sinner!

PISTOL-TOTERS IN NEW YORK.

Last year 801 pistol-toters were arrested in New York County, and they were all guilty, doubtless, of violating the law; but 113 of them were discharged by the magistrates before whom they were arraigned. So far this year fifty-five cases have been disposed of by the Court of Special Sessions. The fines imposed have been small and only eighteen have been sentenced to imprisonment without alternative, and among these the severest sentence was upon one man to nine months in the penitentiary. The heavier punishment has been imposed upon Italians, probably because they deserved it, possibly because they did not have as much political influence as some of the equally guilty of other nationalities. Many of these arrested for carrying pistols have been released upon suspended sentences.

We have not the least doubt that more people ought to be in jail in New York; but not for carrying pistols. If Hop Smith told the truth at a recent dinner given to him in New York, everybody ought to carry a pistol there as a matter of personal safety. We have never believed, however, everything that Hop has said. Romancing is one of his strongest points, a large part of his life having been devoted to writing stories that nobody was expected to believe. Instead of getting mad at him, as George Harvey has done, and shying stones at his head, we prefer to think that he was only stirring up his hosts to remind them that he is just as funny as ever, New York is, in fact, one of the best governed cities in the world. Compare it with Philadelphia, if you please.

FOREWARNING MOTHERS.

Dr. Levy believes in taking time by the forelock. He knows that there is no use of locking the stable after the horse is gone, and no use of bewailing the ravages of infantile diseases when the June sun is killing half a score daily. He is, therefore, already warning mothers how to care for their children during the coming summer, and is cautioning them to watch for the symptoms of disease.

Dr. Levy has ample facts to back him in all that he will say about the annual slaughter of infants. Here in Richmond alone, at least 400 babies are sacrificed every year who might be saved by proper care and by the exhibition of a little common sense. Every twelve months we lose more children through carelessness and neglect than through tuberculosis and diphtheria combined.

The question is now simply one for every mother to settle for herself. Of course, there are some seasons when no degree of care can save delicate children, but such seasons are exceptional. In nine years out of ten a regard for the ordinary principles of right living and a little pains in preparing the children's milk will assure health for the average baby.

Richmond has good milk, and can guarantee to every family in the city that the milk is safe. The city's officers can assure every mother that if she will use our milk as prescribed by a physician her child will not suffer. This is the whole story.

THE RUCKLED SEWER.

That ruckled sewer on Broad Street will soon be in order. The repair work can be done by common laborers. It will cost but a few hundred dollars. The matter might rest easily and dismiss the matter as trifling in the extreme were it not a link in the chain of blunders and mistakes made by the City Engineer's office. Since the memorable failure of the flume these mistakes great and small have occurred with alarming frequency. It has been but six months since that famous benchmark trouble in Fairmount cost the city \$400.

As these errors recur from time to time the city is naturally anxious to place the responsibility. For our part, we would not put the blame on the shoulders of the City Engineer himself, and in this particular case we cannot, since Mr. Bolton has charge

of all the sewer work. We believe in Mr. Bolton. We know he is honest; we trust he is competent. We know of no man to whom we would more quickly confide the city's work.

But if Mr. Bolton himself is not to blame, Mr. Bolling's department assuredly is. The city maintains this department, and has a right to demand that its work be efficiently and thoroughly done. But Mr. Bolling cannot give such work without ample and competent office help and assistants. He needs a chief clerk who can keep the entire details of the office in order. He needs assistants who can be held accountable for the discharge of their duty. We have nothing to say against the present assistant engineers. They may be competent and able men. But their particular qualifications should be tested, and they should be given just such work as they can best perform.

We believe the city can profitably reorganize this department along broad lines, and we believe that Mr. Bolling, with an improved department, can justify the confidence reposed in him by the city. At least he should be given authority to deputize his assistants as he thinks best and to hold them immediately accountable in all things.

The time has not yet come, perhaps, to consolidate all the engineering work of the various departments, including that of the gas and water works, under one engineer, to whom all the others should report. But such a time is coming, and the city should prepare for it by having an efficient nucleus about which the new system can be formed.

A PRESENT TO FRANCE.

The Senate believes in international courtesy. At least, the Virginia Senate does, though we would hardly venture any compliment to that famous gathering in Washington. Our Senators think that Virginia should show her good will to the nations, and hence proposes that we send a replica of the Houdon Washington to France as a gift to our sister republic.

We hope it will be done. We hope it will be done not only from principle, but done from a particular zeal in this case. Virginia has always had a fondness for the French nation and has always felt that it owed an especial debt to France. We were perhaps the State most aided by France during the Revolution and we, with South Carolina and Louisiana, have been the States most influenced by French life and ideas. Aside from the influence of that splendid company of Huguenots which landed in Virginia and tempered our blood, we have received special benefit from the French training of individual men. Jefferson was, in his creative period, perhaps almost as much a Frenchman as he was an American, and Jefferson, above every other statesman, has left his imprint upon our laws and government.

Then, too, Virginia has received particular courtesies from France. That same Houdon, who made the statue now in the Capitol, came to this country at the invitation of this government and as a special favor from the King, his master. We showed our appreciation of this work by sending a bust of Lafayette, from his hand, to the Commune of Paris—a bust, by the way, which inspired one of the most exciting scenes in the French Revolution, as it looked down from the walls of the Hotel de Ville on the angry Parisians.

In later years, France was notably courteous to a Virginian, William C. Rives, our minister to that country, and was equally gracious in its reception of another Virginian, John Y. Mason, for many years representative of this government at Paris. About the same time, if we recall aright, the French government sent a special agent to Virginia to negotiate a series of book exchanges. In return for a number of Virginia publications which are now in the Bibliotheque Nationale, the French Republic sent us a wonderful assortment of the world's masterpieces. These included the classic reports on the Napoleonic scientific expedition to Egypt, the Galerie de Versailles, the debates of the French Assembly and a first folio edition of Voltaire's complete works, from the old royal library.

Surely we can afford to repay some of these old debts and can renew the ties that bound us to the European America.

READING AND PHILADELPHIA.

Of course Philadelphia does not care to learn a lesson from Reading. Off in a corner and seclude in its own remoteness, the Quaker Town never did and never will ask anybody for advice. It seems to be satisfied with itself and with the way it is handling its problems. Consequently it will scarcely be interested to learn that the United Power and Transportation Company of Reading has increased the wages of its workmen in every branch of its service without a strike.

The country at large, however, will note this little incident with satisfaction, especially as it illustrates the opposite principles of those now on trial in Philadelphia. Reading has been working on the sliding scale system, Philadelphia on a fixed rate. In the smaller town when business was dull and times were hard, wages were reduced; the company lost and the men lost, but they lost together. The men knew that as soon as business improved the sliding scale would operate and their wages would be increased. The company knew that the men relied on it and would expect higher wages when the resources of the company warranted it. In Philadelphia, no such agreement has prevailed. The men have fought to raise the wages to a fixed standard and the company to keep them down to a minimum. Neither side had confidence in the other and neither side will concede a point.

The contrast in the effect of the two

systems is marked. The Philadelphia laborers have suffered heavily, the company is on the verge of bankruptcy, the whole city is torn with the war; in Reading the company is making money, the men are getting good wages, and they have no strikes.

We have always thought that the sliding scale was one of the best features of trade agreements. It recognizes, to be sure, the existence of the union, and is based upon a theory of collective bargaining, but this is a minor matter. The mere concession of the union's existence is nothing compared with harmonious trade agreements, steady work and uninterrupted public service.

When Philadelphia comes to its senses and ceases to war over the recognition of union labor, it will be time for the company and the union to appreciate their community of interest, to know that the profit of one should be advantage to the other, and to realize that the loss of one should be shared by the other. Upon such a basis labor and capital cease to clash.

Says the Roanoke Times: "On each individual Democrat of the Ninth is a share of the responsibility to make good and the opportunity to do it." Henry Stuart has set the woods on fire in the Ninth and it is the duty of all Democrats to keep the fire blazing from now until after the election next November. There has been nothing in the recent politics of this State that has appealed so strongly to the patriotism of the party and of the people. It is just as important to the Democrats as it is to the Republicans to have this Commonwealth represented by its best men in the Congress at Washington, and that is the reason why Stuart's nomination has made such a stir in the State. He is a far better man than Slomp. He could do more for his immediate constituents and for the State than Slomp has been able to do or could do under any conditions, and that is why he should beat Slomp out of his boots, and why he will beat him out of his boots.

We feel sorry for those 202 speeders whom Officer Dendall caught Sunday afternoon, but we are glad that he caught that many, just to show such towns as Norfolk how many cars there are in Richmond.

No West Virginian can afford to enter the new library annex when the mineral exhibits are in place. He would drop dead of envy when he reflected what a poor showing his State could make.

A railroad president denies that he intends to resign. Whoever thought he really had any idea of it anyway?

It was a very quiet little "walk" they had in Berlin with only 120,000 rioters.

Brooklyn will certainly enjoy paying \$340 for the keys of the city which were presented to our old friend, Cook, and there is no way to get even with the game.

It is officially stated that the Morgan Long-Distance Telephone Company will fight its opponents. We look this for granted from the day J. P. S. name went on the list of officers.

Henry Stuart, the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Ninth District, has been summoned to Paris by the extreme illness of his wife. There is not a man in the Ninth who does not sympathize with him on this account, and every woman in that district and throughout the State will feel like working for him and his election because of his enforced absence from the State at this time.

If Colonel George Harvey will only forget himself for a moment and trust the Almighty fully, he may be able to achieve a permanent Democratic victory.

Not since our first parents walked in the Garden of Eden was there ever a more glorious day than yesterday in the grand old city of Richmond, which is growing every day.

What Brother Alvah Martin ought to do is to get all the money he can from the Treasury at Washington for the deepening of the James from the city wharves to Hampton Roads. The next great mobilization of the Atlantic Fleet should be at Richmond.

The Bible, the Standard Dictionary and the World Almanac is the order in which the Houston Post places its books of reference. Thus it is that it works true up to its true level.

It is true that Speaker Cannon is the youngest seventy-four years old we have ever seen; but it is not true that he "cracked the safe" and danced a "break down" in the White House one night last week, as the Hartford Times says he did. That would have been funny, but it would not have been dignified, and old Joe didn't do it. There are plenty of reasons for killing him; but this is not one of them. In spite of the fact that he was born in North Carolina, and is a Quaker instead of a Presbyterian, he really knows how to behave in high company.

Charlotte, the cradle of the Mecklenburg Myth, is now talking about its navy yard, although it is fourteen miles from the Catawba River and two hundred miles from the sea; but that's nothing. Charlotte has been talking about a Declaration of Independence which was never made for a hundred years, and has actually erected monuments to it.

In the making of Juleps out at Houston, Texas, only the essence of peppermint is used; but the Texans and Grenzers do not know any better. It is not so much the smell as the effect they are after, and as the Rev. Dr. van Dyke said on one occasion, it is with them—

"the harmless little cherry, which when duly soaked in rum, would make the saintliest cherubim look like a cherry-bum!"

Richmond merchants know of our expert advertising service. We plan, write and illustrate copy for any line of business.

Richmond Advertising Agency, Inc. Mutual Building.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

**Bulls, Bears and Watered Stock.**  
1. Please give me the origin of the words "bulls," "bears" and "watered stock," as used in the business world.  
2. What would a note given on December 20, to run for two months, legally mature in Virginia?

C. H. D.  
1. A bull is a stock manipulator whose efforts are to boost the market in order to raise prices. A bear is a stock manipulator who depresses the market by selling down. Watered stock is stock issued by a company for trading purposes and not represented by paid-in capital.  
2. A month at law is thirty days, consequently a two-months note would be due February 28.

**Samuel Hardy.**  
1. What was the opinion of the Supreme Court regarding the case of Samuel Hardy, who killed Jones?  
2. What was the result of the investigation of the affairs of the Colored People's Office (Cunningham, Richmond)?

SUBSCRIBER.  
1. A petition for the rehearing of this case is still pending.  
2. The committee decided that Mr. Cunningham had been guilty of indiscreet conduct, but they did not think his action justified his removal from office.

**"Meet Me in New Hampshire, Mottie."**  
Please publish the following pieces for me in your paper: "Mottie," "Meet Me in New Hampshire, Mottie," and "I Loved Thee in Our Days of Joy."

A READER.  
To print these three pieces would require almost a column of space, and would exclude about a dozen queries. Manifestly we cannot print them.

Federal Pensions.

How long did a soldier have to serve

in the United Army for his widow to draw a pension if he had an honorable discharge?

SUBSCRIBER.  
The length of service at present calls for very little in an application for Federal pensions. If the man in question was duly enlisted, as you say, and was honorably discharged, he can secure a pension under the revised laws almost regardless of his term of service. For full information regarding the Federal pension, address the Pension Office, Washington, D. C.

**Sweet Penn.**  
Is it too early to plant sweet peas, also if they can be planted in the fall except in a greenhouse?

A. S.  
Sweet peas should be planted early in April. They cannot be planted fully in the fall except in a greenhouse.

**Division of Property.**  
In the case of a husband's death, and he has property in his name, to whom does it go to his wife or children?

The wife has a third interest in her husband's property, and their children inherit the other two-thirds.

**Largest City in Virginia.**  
Please tell me which is the largest city in Virginia; also the population of same.

M. E. T.  
Richmond, with a present population of about 120,000. When Manchester is consolidated with this city, the total population will be 135,000.

**President of Teachers' Association.**  
Please tell me who the president of the Teachers' Union is in the State of Virginia.

C. T. T.  
The president of the State Teachers' Association is Professor M. T. Painter, Roanoke, Va.

the quarries on a co-operative basis, under the management of a committee of the men and on the understanding of a pro rata division of the profits. The quarries were in a bad way, and thereupon the second and late Lord Penrhyn took the management of affairs into his own hands, and brought them back into a condition of prosperity. This experience determined him to permit no further outside interference with his quarries, and while he offered no objection to his men forming themselves into associations of the benevolent order, he refused to permit them to import professional labor agitators from the outside as officers of their unions, or to tolerate their efforts to bathe their and other labor unions throughout the country, resolved, as he was, not to expose himself to the danger of sympathetic strikes.

It is only fair to add that while the long lockout lasted, Lord Penrhyn not only allowed his striking laborers to occupy their homes, but he even furnished them with food and supplies wherever there were cases of destitution. Finally, the men agreed to a complete surrender, on terms of which the main feature was his refusal to tolerate outside interference.

The most interesting feature of the quarries was the material and moral welfare of the people on his estates—all his workmen being his tenants, and his tenants being his workmen, who are keenly alive to the fact that possession of land carries with it obligations, moral as well as material.

Used Scaevors to Open Jile Veins.

Ever since the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid, the examination of the immense quantity of documents, letters and papers of every kind, found at the Yildiz Kiosque, has been in progress. The most interesting of these papers was the one which, entrusted with the investigation came across a large and heavy envelope containing the pair of scissors with which Sultan Abdul Hamid committed suicide by opening his veins, and also affidavits from the leading foreign physicians, who, after examining the remains of the Sultan, declared that he had met with his death through the opening of his veins with the scissors, and that his injuries had been self-inflicted.

These affidavits relieve the one-time Grand Vizier and arch-reformer, Midhat Pasha, of the charge of having ordered the murder of Abdul Aziz, the son of Abdul Hamid, who was on the strength of these affidavits that Sultan Abdul Hamid arrested Midhat, condemned him to death, then commuted the sentence to one of exile, and gave orders that he should be put to death en route, on the pretext that he had been killed by the assassin, and was endeavoring to escape. Yet Sultan Abdul Hamid must, through the possession of these affidavits concerning the suicide of his father, have been thoroughly convinced at the time that Midhat Pasha was wholly innocent of the accusation of regicide brought against him.

(Copyright, 1910, by the Buntwood Company.)

Voice of the People.

Communications must not contain more than 100 words.

When a limit is exceeded letters will be returned.

No anonymous communications will be accepted.

A stamped envelope, with the writer's address, must accompany every communication.

"The Seeders."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir, I have been thinking of writing you the brilliant display of literary pyrotechnics fired from editorial sanctuaries to illumine the pathway of Editorials, and I have been thinking from Charleston to Richmond, where he donned the editorial toga of The Times-Dispatch, on March 1, 1910.

Among the number none have shown so much brilliancy of wit and humor, mingled with erudite diction and sparkling wit, as the brilliant display of Virginia, as the Roanoke Times, in its editorial on "The Seeder." P. B. B. Blue Ridge Springs, Va., March 3.

The Beautiful Hair of English Women

(Annie Bly in N. Y. Graphic.)

The long, abundant and glossy tresses of English women are not due to hair tonics and heroic shampooing. There is a general belief over there that the less water put on the hair, the better it is; they say wotting "takes the life out" and leaves the hair dull, brittle and colorless.

English women with hair rich in color, clean and wholesome—and plenty of it—have told me they shampoo only once a week. They mix four ounces of heavy cream with a quart of water, and sprinkle a tablespoonful of this mixture on the head, then brush the powder thoroughly through the hair. They thus avoid the danger of catching cold and the discomfort of accompanying washing, rinsing and drying the hair.

This treatment keeps the hair light, fluffy and lustrous, and is the only way to keep it in its natural condition, the growth of hair.